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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1780.

TRENTON, July 26.

ON the night of the 14th inst. Serjeant Bainbridge of the New Levies, deserted from Staten-Island, and brought off Captain Steward's wife, two privates, six horses, and a considerable sum of hard money.

The new crops of wheat and rye, in this quarter, are remarkably good;—and there is as great a show for fruit of almost every kind as has been for many years back.

The opinion of a Court of Enquiry held by the request of Col. White, commanding the Southern cavalry, respecting his conduct on the 6th instant, at Linud's Ferry.

THE Court, after hearing the evidence produced, are of opinion that Col. White was not guilty of the least neglect or inattention on the 6th instant; and on the whole did every thing for the troops under his command that prudence could dictate.

E. MAYHAM, *President.*

George-Town, May 12, 1780.

Extract of a letter from a capital Mercantile House in Amsterdam (Holland) *to a gentleman in this State, dated May 1, 1780.*

"The friends of America in this country persevere in their attachment to the good cause, and their opponents still preserve their former sentiments; however, upon the whole, the political sky, which at particular times has been much clouded over your country, is clearing up very fast.—Ireland has already a volunteer army, under the most approved whig leaders, who are of their own choice. The whigs of England are associating after the example of America. Great-Britain has made herself odious to all the commercial nations of Europe by her arrogance in pretending to keep the sovereignty of the seas, and by her injustice in seizing and condemning neutral vessels, contrary to treaty. The time is now come when those nations will insist on their right to a free trade, and are determined to support the honour of their respective flags. There is already a negociation on foot, and as good as concluded, between the Courts of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and this Republic (to which they were invited by the Empress of Russia) to make it a common cause, and to form a system for the protection of their commerce to every part of the world, and not suffer it to be interrupted by any nation whatever. She has already declared her design to the belligerent powers, and requested the concurrence of our States; and though you know our motions are generally very slow, in this instance the Province of Holland resolved immediately not only to enter into the plan, but to confer with Prince Gallitzin, the Russian Ambassador, on the best and most effectual measures to accelerate the negociation and to complete the plan. We believe that a Russian squadron will, for that purpose, soon be in the British channel to act in conjunction with ours, as there is not a doubt of the other provinces following the example of that of Holland. The Court of Great-Britain are in great jeopardy, and seem to act irresolutely desperate. About the middle of April last, when they found the Dutch would not at any rate grant them succours, but, on the contrary, were determined to assist in abridging their assumed sovereignty of the seas, to cover their chagrin and disappointment published a declaration charging the Republic with deserting their alliance, and have suspended, till further orders, all the particular privileges in commerce it has hitherto enjoyed; the very mention of privileges, which we never enjoyed but when they pleased, is affronting in the highest degree: Generally speaking, these would be called privileges with the same propriety as the British cruelties practised in America may be called tender mercies. Finding we were not very uneasy in consequence of their threatenings, a great Ministerial House in London has written, that by properly appealing, the condemnation of our vessels, taken under Count Byland's convoy, would be reversed. A great patriotic character among us, whom you know, I believe to have been very instrumental in our present measures.----- Thus we may truly say, "*auspice*——————— "*tandem bona causa triumphat*," though by the bye there have been great political struggles here. The effects of this triumph must extend to America; for if after the open declaration of two great powers in its favour, the other maritime ones should combine to preserve a neutrality, and at the same time to protect and insist upon a free trade, England must stop her mad career or sink forever. I have therefore strong hopes that peace may at length be the issue of these proceedings; especially if England could have its intolerable pride humbled by a blow at sea.

"You were, when among us, a personal witness of the inclination of many wealthy individuals of this country to place part of their money in the American funds; that inclination is not altered;—and should that desired peace be brought about by proper management, almost any sums might be procured, and at a lower rate than it would be possible in any other part of Europe. We hope to see speedily some person properly authorized for the above purpose, as well as for the granting of vacant lands, as we already observe a spirit prevailing here which agrees well with that idea.---Thus would America reap important advantages from the wealthy individuals of Holland being its creditors, and land proprietors, as interest would fix and increase the attachment, and produce the same effects as the English stocks have done, but on much better ground.

"Before this reaches you, the French fleet destined for America will be probably on your coast. I hope your army will be ready for co-operation—the troops on board will very considerably increase the number.

"We will persevere in promoting the cause of America in Holland, and request your continued correspondence to enable us the better so to do."

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of *Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Austin, Isaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderson, William Ross, William Evans, John Hale,* and *John Parrock,* all late of the city of *Philadelphia,* have in due course of Law been forfeited and seized to the use of this State.

WE the Subscribers, Agents for the said city, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that the Estates of the said Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Austin, Isaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderson, William Ross, William Evans, John Hale, and John Parrock, within the said city, consisting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three story Brick Messuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, situate on the east side of Water-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth on Water-street, 31 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the south side thereof) and continuing that breadth 92 feet, then widening on the south side to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joseph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (opposite to the above described messuage and lot) whereon are erected a Brick Tenement (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water-street, and a Stable and Coach-House on Front-street, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north side thereof, and extending from Water-street to Front-street; also in tenure of the said Col. Joseph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 16l. 10s. Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of a large lot of ground at the north west corner of Second and High-streets, and payable from Richard Parker's estate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Shinkle; Philip Syng; Joseph Johnson's estate, and John Drinker; all late the estate of Samuel Shoemaker, in fee simple.

No. 4. A three story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of High-street, between Front and Second-streets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet wide Alley, on the east side thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimble.

No. 5. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot, situate on the east side of Fourth-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north side thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot, situate on the east side of Fourth-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a three-feet wide Alley on the north side thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Bastian Woolley.

No. 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 69 Spanish silver milled dollars and one third of a dollar, issuing out of a lot on the south side of High-street near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8 Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spanish silver milled dollars and a half each, issuing out of two lots of ground, on the east side of Fourth-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, in tenure of George Knorr and William Warner; all late the estate of Samuel Shoemaker, during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street and east side of Fifth-street, containing in breadth (on Walnut-street) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weston.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street (adjoining the above described lot) containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of the Widow Freesman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above described tenement and lot, containing in breadth 14 feet 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground situate on the east side of Fifth-street, adjoining the back ends of the above described three lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the last above described Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one story frame Tenement, in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly Rents of 100l. Pennsylvania currency each, issuing out of two lots of ground on the west side of Second-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, one of them in tenure of David David Schaffer, and the other in tenure of Colonel Isaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the estate of the said Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two story Frame Messuage, Lot and Wharf, (where the ferry is kept) on the north side of Mulberry-street, containing in breadth east and west 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and south 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the estate of the said William Austin.

No. 16. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Fourth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches; late the estate of the said Isaac Allen.

No. 17. A three story Brick Messuage, Bake-House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Front-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, joyner; late the estate of the said George Knapper.

No. 18. A three story Brick Messuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate on the north-east side of Dock-street, between Third and Walnut-streets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, subject to a ground rent of six pounds per annum; late the estate of the said David Jones.

No. 19. A three story Brick Messuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-street to Dock-street, being on the north side 111 feet, and on the south-side 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryan, Esq; late the estate of the said John Henderson.

No. 20. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the west side thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the estate of the said William Ross; subject to a ground rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two story Frame Carpenter's Workshop and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Pine-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, containing in breadth 40 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-street to Union-street, 160 feet, late the estate of the said William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, situate on the south side of Lombard-street, between Front and Second-streets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the estate of the said John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-House, Stables and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Second-street, between Lombard and South-streets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barron-street, subject to a groundrent of 46 Spanish Pistoles per annum; also late the estate of the said John Hale.

No. 24. A three story Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, on the south side of Sassafras street, adjoining the house lately occupied by John Parrock; late the estate of the said John Parrock. Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-House in the said city, on Monday the 28th day of August next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold.

The terms of sale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said fourth part of the purchase money, and the remainder thereof within one month after sale, or on failure thereof, the premises in like manner to revert to the State, and the fourth part paid to be forfeited; and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1780.

ALL persons who have any demands upon the estate of JOHN LABOYTEAUX, deceased, late of this city, merchant; and all those that are indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, near the Drawbridge, Water-street, that they may be settled.

HANNAH LABOYTEAUX, Administratrix.

N. B. A pair of elegant LOOKING-GLASSES, and some large PICTURES, to be sold at the above place. †

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets, has for Sale,

A FEW Pieces of second cloths, black serge denims, cambricks, lawns, book and other muslins of the finest qualities, India dimities, persians, Scots and coloured threads, superfine white cassimer, womens fluff shoes by trunk or dozen, &c. &c. Also a few casks of vinegar.

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to sell on commission. ¶

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

I FIND that some notice has been taken in your paper of the barbarous murder of Mrs. Caldwell, near Elizabeth-Town, by the British soldiers. This is not the first nor a singular instance of their brutality; yet from several circumstances it is no wonder that it drew the attention of the public: She was an amiable woman—the wife of a clergyman—the mother of nine young children—and in her disposition one of the most meek and inoffensive persons in the country. The murder was committed not only without immediate provocation, but by a piece of deliberate and refined malice; it was projected and executed, to be revenged on the husband for espousing the cause of his country: I add, that the malice was pure as well as refined, for there was no policy in the measure at all. Had they carried his wife off a prisoner, and kept her in their hands, it might have been expected that this would prove a restraint upon his activity against them, but to put her to death was an act of unmixed malignity, for all the effect it could be supposed to have was, to kindle resentment in his breast. I hope however it will not be in one breast only that this resentment will be kindled, but that the whole country, holding in detestation this savage barbarity, will exert themselves with unremitted vigour to expel the murderers from our coast. Sometimes, as Montesquieu observes, a single instance of cruelty that is somewhat remarkable sets fire to the indignation of a people which had been long ripening, though silently, under repeated acts of oppression. Thus Lucretia's misfortune occasioned the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome; and the still more melancholy fate of Virginia, killed by her own father to save her from the lust of Appius one of the Decemvirs, occasioned the deposition of that whole body of tyrants. These were both ladies; and it would seem that, among a brave and free people, virtue and honour are kindled into a fiercer rage by an injury done to one of the weaker sex than to a man, be the circumstances in other respects ever so striking.

I am for my own part, Mr. Printer, a theoretical or speculative whig; that is to say, I embraced that cause more from principle than from passion; more from a deliberate judgment on the rights of mankind, and the future benefit to the public in general that must arise from independence, than from any oppression I had myself suffered before, or any good I expected to receive after the successful issue of the contest: Therefore I have been accustomed to make many general, political, and moral observations on the state and conduct of the quarrel from time to time. Among others, as soon as I clearly perceived that the public mind was on the side of liberty, that the great body of the people, as General Burgoyne expresses it, was *with the Congress in principle and in zeal*, I concluded that whatever vicissitudes there might be in the military operations, the final settlement must be in favour of America. The nature of things is on her side. All who have extensive views of the course of human affairs, and the causes of political revolutions, must be of that opinion. Accordingly, it is said that the celebrated historian, Dr. Robertson, observed very early to some of the great men in office, that if they did not suppress this rebellion the first year, they never would be able to effect it.

The final success of America then appeared to me to be certain, whatever measures her enemies had pursued; but by the peculiar order of Divine Providence, Lord North, or whoever had the supreme direction of affairs in England, in every step they took, contributed to ascertain, promote and accelerate the separation. We have now done talking and writing about the Acts of Parliament passed at the first appearance of American resistance, but posterity will wonder at them in two respects: 1. At the cruelty; and, 2. At the ill policy that appears in them.

1. They will wonder that a body of men representing a great nation should be found so unfeeling and barbarous, as to pass what the people here very justly called the murder act. This act ordained, even before the separation, that persons charged with *murdering* Americans, then their subjects, should not be tried in that country, but brought over to England; that is to say, as every body understood it, should not be punished but rewarded. Who did not perceive at one glance that a candid trial in such cases was not to be expected, and indeed that in most cases of the kind any trial at all was wholly impossible. Could this barbarity be exceeded? Yes: It was exceeded by that act which ordered Americans taken at sea to be turned before the mast, and obliged to kill their relations and friends. Some of the English writers have told us that they had a right to put us all to death, and therefore to inflict this punishment which was less than death; on which I shall only say, what hearts must these persons have who do not perceive that this was fifty times worse than any death they could inflict. Acts of cruelty in the field committed by single ruffians vanish in a manner entirely in the eye of reason, when compared with acts of a numerous assembly, which are intended to have a general and perpetual operation, which must be thrice gravely read before they are passed, and then deliberately assented to, i. e. approved and enforced by a *most gracious* sovereign. Well, is there any thing still worse than this, or more wonderful behind? Yes: That in the King's speeches from the throne, and in the preambles to the Acts of Parliament, you will find them extolling their own lenity, even when every act they passed filled this whole continent with resentment and horror. Posterity will wonder at all this, but circumstanced as we are, we have no reason to be surprized that mercenary soldiers should breathe the spirit of him who employs them, or execute the cruel purposes of the Parliament which pays them.

2. It will also be matter of wonder in future times, that they should imagine barbarity was the way either to reconcile or to subdue a numerous and brave people, inhabiting so extensive and so distant a country. Probably somebody will say with astonishment, If there were no politicians, were there also no philosophers in England at that time? Was there nobody that understood human nature? Was there nobody acquainted with the history of their own or other countries? Did persecution ever extinguish a religious sect? Or did cruelty ever establish a secure and permanent authority? Suffer me to put my countrymen in mind of what happened in the close of the year 1776. When General Washington's army melted away almost to nothing by the expiration of the times of the soldiers enlistments, the English army over-ran a great part of New-Jersey, and took up their posts in a line from Hudson's to Delaware river. From the suddenness of the irruption the people were confounded, and, as was natural enough, their own country being possessed by the enemy, there were not wanting many who thought the cause was hopeless. If in these circumstances the English had behaved with gentleness or with justice; if they had protected every person in his property, and made no enquiry what part any man had formerly acted, it seems probable to me that most of those who could not remove their property and effects, would have remained very quiet for that season. I am far from thinking that this would have gained their cause itself, yet would it have made their interest stronger by much in the country than ever it has been since. But, happily for the general good, they were vain enough to think that, as some of them expressed it, the whole affair would be over in two or three weeks, and therefore began to act as conquerors, giving us a fair earnest of what they would do if ever they should be really so. They oppressed the country in general by the most arbitrary orders and exactions, and treated every friend of liberty with insult, injustice and cruelty, as may be seen in the publication by Congress at that time from the most authentic testimonies. If any expostulated, some of the proud underlings, who traiterously assisted in plundering and peeling their neighbours, would say, Remember your former conduct,—whigs must expect to suffer,—you was out a tory-hunting but the other day.

What was the consequence? The body of the people, no longer able to bear to see their effects plundered by two or three marauding soldiers, sometimes by a single horseman, twenty miles from their quarters, betook themselves to arms; and the militia, with very little assistance from the continental army, drove them from all their other posts, and confined them to Brunswick and Amboy. This resolution was taken and began to be executed even before the taking of the Hessians at Trenton, and the battle of Princeton. These happy and glorious events providentially occurring, gave great spirit to the country, and brought the efforts of the voluntary insurgents under the direction of the Commander in Chief. But I must always attribute the extraordinary efforts of the New-Jersey militia ever since that time, which have been confessed and applauded by every state on the continent, in a great measure to the barbarity of the English while they possessed a great part of their country. I would not willingly derogate from the valour of my countrymen, which was spoken of with so much honour last war, but I am confident none of them will deny that a just indignation against false-hearted traitors and unfeeling ravagers added strength to their arm, and made their exertions at once more vigorous and more virtuous. What was the reason that when General Washington called for the militia in November 1776, to assist in stopping the enemy's inroad into the country, the time was thought too short, and nothing effectual was done? But when he called for assistance in the June following, to hinder them from penetrating the country a second time, within twenty-four hours after firing the beacons there assembled at Princeton alone upwards of 5000 men. We owed that to Gen. Howe's possessing Princeton twenty-six days in December, 1776; and many may remember it was usual to say in the spring, 1777, that where Congress had made one whig, Gen. Howe had made ten.

The mention of that gentleman's name leads me to introduce a fact which has always appeared to me the most complete and undeniable proof, and indeed superior to every other, of the vindictive and implacable spirit by which our enemies are actuated. We are assured, and I believe upon good evidence, that Gen. Howe is now in disgrace at the Court of Britain, and one of the charges against him is his too great *lenity* in his treatment of the Americans. Hear! O ye inhabitants of New-Jersey, will you not do justice even to an enemy, and vindicate him from so groundless an aspersion? Let your empty houses and plundered country tell the lenity of General Howe—let the prisons of New-York, and the vast numbers starved with hunger or suffocated with stench, tell the lenity of General Howe—let the ghastly spectres, who by a miracle escaped death in their hands, and passed through this country after their exchange, tell the lenity of General Howe. I speak of things universally known, and therefore shall not enlarge.——But what must be the hearts of that King and Ministry, who were not satisfied with the horrible carnage.

I intended to have concluded this letter by a cool and critical examination of an assertion of several of the writers in Rivington's and other New-York papers; for the King of Great-Britain has officers who can write as well as fight, perhaps better. The assertion I mean is, That humanity is the characteristick of the English nation. But having already taken up too much room in your paper, I defer it to another opportunity.

And am, Sir, &c.

ARISTIDES.

BOSTON, July 13.

We hear from all quarters of the State, that the minds of the people are deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of acting with vigour against the common enemy at the present juncture: The new levies have gone on with great rapidity, and better men have not been raised during the war. Some have already joined the army, many are on their way to it, and the rest will soon follow: Those few towns who have discovered a languor upon this great occasion, it is expected will now employ double diligence, and soon compleat their quota: If not, *they deserve no portion in a land of liberty, no inheritance in the United States.*

Our accounts from other States are highly agreeable.—The importance of the opening campaign rouses us on all sides. A noble ardour has pervaded Pennsylvania, and particularly the capital, demonstrated by such exertions as the present circumstances of our country demand. And there is ground to believe, that the disadvantages our great cause has received by our past inattention and slumber will be repaired by our exertions at this important time.

Our last advices from Britain, and thro' a good channel, to the 14th of April, are, that the internal uneasiness and commotions in that kingdom, instead of abating, were daily increasing. That the questions relating to the public burdens, and the manner in which the vast sums levied upon the people had been expended, which were brought into the House of Commons by the Minority, and to the surprize of every body carried in that House, were by the influence of the Ministry negatived in the House of Lords. That after this the Minority in the Commons, when the House was full, went out one by one, intending by this solemn withdraw to intimate to the people, that it was in vain for them in the present situation of things to expect a parliamentary redress, and that they must look to their own affairs. That this step in the Minority had no small effect upon the minds of the people, and had given new vigour to the plan for the Committees of Correspondence and the county petitions, which were going on with such success as greatly to perplex and embarrass the Ministry; that they were obliged to borrow money for carrying on the military operations of the present year at no less a rate than twelve per cent. That Ireland, instead of being satisfied with the first concessions of the British Ministry, had been making from time to time new demands, backed by 40,000 men in arms, an irresistable argument in the present condition of Britain; that at last the ultimatum of Ireland clearly appears to be, to acknowledge the King of Britain as their sovereign, but at the same time to have their House of Lords and Commons as free and independent as those of Britain, and to be bound by no laws but such as shall be made by their own Parliament. This they insist upon, and in the present favourable juncture are able to establish. So that the glorious opposition of these States to British tyranny has already extended in its influence beyond our own territories, and afforded an happy opportunity of planting liberty in the oppressed kingdom of Ireland. The same advices assure us, that all the powers of Europe continue to favour and wish success to the cause of the American States, being aware that, should they ever be again united with Britain, she would bid fair to establish an irresistable despotism upon the ocean, and in all commercial matters; and that upon this account, and for their own security, instead of aiding Britain in the present war, they are determined never to allow these States to be again under her government; to which, should necessity require it, they would probably make an open and united opposition.

From Holland we learn, that the capture of the merchant ships and convoy of that nation, by a British man of war, had made a deep impression on the Dutch; that the conduct of their commander upon that occasion, after his return to Holland, had been approved of by the States General, excepting, that, instead of continuing in the form of a prisoner, he hoisted his flag again, at the invitation of the British Admiral: That the other neutral powers in Europe were alarmed at this capture, and the declaration of the Court of Britain consequent upon it, as well as the Dutch: That they were accordingly concerting measures to support the rights of their neutrality, which they appeared determined to defend at all hazards.

Advices from France, to the latter end of May, mention, that it was still uncertain whether the Count d'Estaing would command the combined fleet in the channel, or be placed at the head of the marine: That the French had received all their prisoners from England, and had returned an equal number; notwithstanding which, a great body of British prisoners still remained in France: That in the last war the exchange was wholly in British bottoms, but lately the French had insisted on carrying the British prisoners in their own ships. When these advices came away, there was no account received in France of any British fleet prepared to follow that from Brest bound to these coasts; and it was supposed in France, that the Spanish armament gone to the West-Indies, and designed to act in conjunction with a part of the French force there, was destined for Jamaica.

It is well known that it has been the design of the British Court to strain every nerve to distress the French in the present war, and oblige them to give up their treaty with these States. With this view they attacked early the settlements of France in the East-Indies, and have employed every effort to injure their commerce. They are still pursuing the same plan. This must afford a strong additional motive to every good citizen of the United States, to make the utmost exertions for an honourable and successful co-operation with our generous Allies at the present important crisis.

Yesterday and the day before three persons were apprehended, and committed to goal, for passing counterfeit Continental 50 dollar bills, of September 26, 1778;—a large number of which were found upon them.

July 17. By an officer from Albany, we are informed that a few hours before he left that place an express had arrived there from the Oneidas, giving an account that a considerable body of the enemy, supposed to be 7 or 800, chiefly savages, commanded by the noted Butler and Brandt, had been discovered near the old Oneida castle, about 20 miles from Fort Schuyler, and that it was supposed their intentions were to destroy that castle, and then, avoiding Fort Schuyler, to proceed down the Mohawk River, in order to cut off the remains of that defenceless, and yet important part of the country for grain, which it seems Sir John Johnson, in his late notable expedition, by reason of the haste he was in to carry off his own plate, had not sufficient time to effect.

On the 8th inst. arrived at Falmouth a prize ship, with 900 hogsheads of salt, captured by Capt. Page, in a small schooner belonging to Salem, which schooner, it is said, has taken two other ships laden with the same cargoe.

The Master of a prize arrived at an Eastern port advises, that the beginning of last week he spoke with Capt. Williams, in the Protector, who acquainted him that he had had a severe engagement with a British frigate, and both vessels being much damaged, it was a drawn battle; and that some time after Capt. Williams had repaired his damage, he fell in with a store ship, of about 900 tons and 150 men, when, after an obstinate engagement of four glasses, the ship went to the bottom. Captain Williams saved about 40 of her hands, and is hourly looked for to arrive in this port. We have not heard of the force of the store ship, nor where bound. She was an old Indiaman cut down.

Extract of a letter from a principal Officer at Newport to his friend in this town, dated July 13.

"I wish you were here---you would be delighted---the harbour affords a most pleasing appearance; seven French ships of the line (the first division) from 80 to 64 guns, a hospital ship of 64 guns, mounted with 40, and a number of transports. You know I was always exceedingly fond of our allies; but I assure you I never was more pleased than at present, with the officers of the fleet and army. The last evening the town was illuminated, and joy displayed in every countenance friendly to our great and good cause. The General and Commodore are most amiable in their appearance and behaviour, and at once display the officer and the gentleman. Indeed, it seems this character is applicable to the whole of the officers,

from the highest to the lowest. There are many officers of the best families in France in this army. They have left their country, ease, affluence and friends, to support our cause; every attention is due to them, I am determined they shall have mine, and with great pleasure."

The French army, we hear, have encamped on the south side of Rhode-Island, and are as fine a body of troops as ever were collected together. Notwithstanding their tedious passage of above ten weeks, we are well assured there are not 300 unfit for immediate duty.

From the BOSTON JOURNAL *of July 13.*

To the INHABITANTS *of the State of Massachusetts-Bay.*

HOW long, my friends, shall we remain deaf to the calls of suffering virtue, and our bleeding Country? How long shall WASHINGTON, in vain demand our aid, and *self* engross our whole attention? Behold the HERO left almost alone to struggle with our common foe! Behold *New-Jersey* and *New-York*, harrassed by constant fatigues, yet still *vigorously maintaining the conflict*, and by their spirited exertions preventing inroads upon us! Think how much they have suffered in the common cause! View their farms laid desolate;—their property plundered;—their virgins ravished;—and their matrons murdered!—Behold their towns reduced to heaps of rubbish, *and the Temples of our* GOD *destroyed!* See the flames of *Springfield* even now ascending, as if to imprecate vengeance upon *barbarous Britons!* And can we calmly behold the *horrid scene!*—Can we patiently hear the groans of those who have nobly sacrificed themselves for their Country;—and, without emotion, *see them weltering in their blood!* Can we basely forsake the men who generously assisted us, and whose munificence supported our poor!—Forbid it gratitude!—Forbid it Heaven!——Let us no longer be inattentive to the voice of patriotism, and unfeeling for the distresses of our Fellow Citizens.—We are loudly called *TO ARMS. Pennsylvania* has set us a *laudable example*, and is striving to wrest the palm of honour from us:——*Connecticut* is all in motion;—and *France* and *Spain* afford us powerful aid.—Our cause is just, and Heaven will smile upon our efforts.—Animated by these considerations, let us vie with the foremost in vigorous exertions.—Let us meet the foe with the spirit of AMERICANS, and drive them from the Continent in this Campaign. It may be done, and then—PEACE, LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE will be ours.

CATO.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Captain Saunders, in a brig from St. Eustatia, bound to this port, and Capt. Cooper, in a brig belonging to Virginia, were both driven ashore by the enemy a few days ago, to the southward of Cape-Henry, where it is feared the vessels and cargoes will be lost.

A few days ago the enemy's picaroon privateers took a boat or two within the mouth of Patuxent, killed a Negroe on the shore, and did other mischief.

On Saturday last the schooner -------, Capt. Handy, arrived here in 15 days from St. Eustatia. A few days before he left that island the combined fleet, with a large body of land forces on board, left Martinico, on a secret expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 2.*

SIR, *Head-Quarters, Bergen county, July 26.*

"HAVING received information that there were considerable numbers of cattle and horses in Bergen Neck, within reach of the enemy, and having reason to suspect that they meant shortly to draw all supplies of that kind within their lines, I detached Brigadier General Wayne, on the 20th, with the first and second Pennsylvania brigades, with four pieces of artillery attached to them, and Col. Moyland's regiment of dragoons, to bring them off. I had it also in contemplation to attempt, at the same time, the destruction of a Block-house erected at Bull's-Ferry, which served the purposes of covering the enemy's woodcutters, and giving security to a body of Refugees, by whom it was garrisoned, and who committed depredations upon the well affected inhabitants for many miles round.

"General Wayne having disposed of his troops in such a manner as to guard the different landing places on the Bergen shore, upon which the enemy might throw over troops from York-Island to intercept his retreat, and having sent down the cavalry to execute the business of driving off the stock, proceeded with the first, second and tenth regiments, and the artillery, to the Block-house, which he found surrounded by an abbatis and stockade. He for some time tried the effect of his field pieces upon it, but though the fire was kept up for an hour, they were found too light to penetrate the logs of which it was constructed. The troops, during this time, being galled by a constant fire from the loop holes of the house, and seeing no chance of making a breach with cannon—those of the first and second regiments, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the officers to restrain them, rushed through the abattis to the foot of the stockade, with a view of forcing an entrance, which was found impracticable. This act of intemperate valour was the cause of the loss we sustained, and which amounted in the whole to three officers wounded, 15 non-commissioned and privates killed, and 46 non-commissioned and privates wounded. The wounded officers are Lieutenants Hammond and Crawford of the first, and Lieutenant Dehart of the second, the last since dead. I cannot but mention his death with regret, as he was a young gentleman of amiable qualities, and who promised fair to be serviceable to his country.

"The dragoons in the mean time drove off the stock which were found in the Neck; the sloops and wood boats in the dock near the Block-house were burnt, and the few people on board them made prisoners.

"I have been thus particular, lest the account of this affair should have reached Philadelphia much exaggerated, as is commonly the case upon such occasions. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir,

"*Your Excellency's most obedient servant.*

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq;

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Camp, to his Friend in this City, dated July 22, 1780.

"I have just returned from an expedition to Bergen-Neck, where the Pennsylvania division have been, under the command of General Wayne; the inducements for which were various, amongst them the following: 1st. To drive off the cattle and stock between the Liberty-pole and Bergen-town, which daily supplied the market, &c. of New-York;—2dly, To draw a body of the enemy across from York-Island, and attack them in the narrow defiles, which they would be obliged to pass through, in order to support a block-house they had erected on the summit of a rock, just above Bull's Ferry;—And, 3dly, the destruction of that post, garrisoned by Refugees and Negroes, who distress the country much.

"On the 20th we took up our line of march, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and before twelve that night we reached the new bridge, from whence the 6th and 7th regiments were detached to the landing near Fort-Lee, to oppose the debarking of such troops as might attempt to cross from Fort-Washington; whilst Gen. Wayne, with the 1st, commanded by Lieut. Col. Robinson, the 2d and 10th regiments, took the strait road to the block-house, and Gen. Irwine kept the mountain on the river side.

"General Wayne, with the three regiments, arrived at the block-house about nine o'clock. The artillery were immediately pushed within 60 yards of it, the 1st regiment took post on the east side, the 10th on the west, and the 2d covered the pieces, which were drawn up on the north; the south was a perpendicular rock to the river, fronting New-York. The artillery kept playing on the house for an hour and a half incessantly, during which time they unroofed it, and very much damaged such parts as were vulnerable to our weight of metal; but a few minutes experience proved to us, that six pounders were by no means heavy enough to effect a breach, without which all hopes of gaining it were at an end, as a storm would, in all probability, have sacrificed more brave men, than any benefits which could arise from our gaining possession of all the Refugee and Tory rascals on the continent.

"Seeing the British troops marching from Valentine's Hill to Kingsbridge, those at Fort-Washington embarking, and their fleet coming up from New-York, a council of war was held, at which it was determined to leave the third and smallest object, to revenge ourselves by putting the second into execution (the first having taken effect during the cannonade, thro' Moyland's horse and a small party of infantry) but, to our great chagrin and mortification, they would not give us an opportunity, as they steered towards the fleet coming up, and entirely passed the posts where General Irwine with his brigade were anxious and ready to begin their operations on their landing.

"Never in the course of the war have I seen such bravery as was exhibited by all ranks of officers and men; they were frequently up at the abbattis, sometimes within them, and, instead of urging them on, the field officers were often obliged to expose themselves very much to restrain their impetuosity.

"I cannot conclude without observing, that I never saw General Wayne to half the advantage he appeared in this affair. Finding it was the unanimous opinion of Gen. Irwine and the Field Officers, that, by delaying time there, we might lose a great object, no officer could act with more decision than he did. He drew the artillery and troops off with a slow and regular motion, and our force before the house at last consisted of but one platoon of the 2d regiment, with which he, Hamilton, Fishbourne, and Colonel Stewart remained, anxious they might even then come out, that we might put in execution the General's determination, of pushing with them into the works, and keeping them employed until the 10th, which was just formed in the rear, could get up. The 1st behaved gallantly, and have suffered most.

"Thus, my dear friend, have I given you a true and exact account of the expedition. Many probably will blame us, but none dare be hardy enough to tell us we behaved ill."

Camp, July 25, 1780.

"This morning, at four o'clock, died of the wounds he received in bravely doing his duty before the Block-house near Bull's-Ferry, on the 21st inst. Lieutenant JACOB MORRIS DEHART, of the 2d Pennsylvania regt. aged nineteen years.

"The emulation and fire necessary to warm a soldier's breast, soon kindled in this young, but manly officer; having entered into the service of his country at sixteen; from which time his sweetness of disposition, and attention to duty, gained him the affection of officers of every rank.

"At five o'clock in the afternoon he was buried with the honours of war, attended by a large concourse of officers from the different lines of the army."

Extract of a letter from Boston.

"The Isle of France (a transport) having on board 350 men, of the regiment of Bourbonnois, and 50,000 weight of powder, was separated from the French squadron in the latitude of Martha's Vineyard. She has since arrived in good order at Boston."

Extracts of letters from a Gentleman at the Hague, April 13.

"Since the Memorial presented to their High Mightinesses by the Plenipotentiary of Russia, the Provincial States of Holland have been deliberating on the invitation of the Empress, and I am sure (knowing it from a very good quarter) the resolutions of this Province will be taken within the next week, agreeable to the views of the Empress, and to the general wishes of all good men."

April 25.

"These dispatches having been detained a fortnight longer than was intended, I open them for the sake of adding the important intelligence of this Province having unanimously adopted the proposals of Russia, and that there is no doubt but all the other Provinces will adopt this resolution, as they have now adopted that of the unlimited convoys, and of refusing the succours claimed by Great-Britain."

Last Saturday arrived here, in 9 days, from St. Eustatia, the Brig American, Capt. Barry, and the Brig Neptune, Capt. Darby.

The New-York Gazette of the 24th ult. mentions three brigs, eight schooners and a sloop, being carried in there, said to be part of a fleet from Chesapeak, bound to Old France and the West-Indies, mostly tobacco loaded.------ Also that a large French East-Indiaman, called the Le Farjes, Monsieur Meigney commander, of 34 guns and 150 men, from the island of Mauritius, was carried in there last Friday fortnight, being taken by Admiral Greaves, on his passage from England to that place.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, July 24, 1780.*

WHEREAS a generous Subscription hath been entered into by the inhabitants of this city, for the purpose of raising recruits to fill the Pennsylvania line: WE do hereby declare, that a Bounty of Three Half Johannesses, a compleat Suit of Cloaths, and Two Hundred Acres of Land, will be given to every able bodied man, not under 18, nor above 45 years of age (except deserters, prisoners of war of every kind, or seamen) who will voluntary enlist to serve during the war. All Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, and Officers of the Militia, and other well disposed persons, are hereby requested to use their utmost influence in their several districts, to encourage and promote the design aforesaid, and shall for their trouble in so doing, receive Two Hundred Dollars for every recruit that shall pass muster, if delivered to Colonel Nicola, at the Barracks, in this city, who will also pay the bounty.

And as it is probable that there are many deserters from the Pennsylvania line lurking about in this city, and in divers parts of the country, any persons therefore who will apprehend such deserters, shall, upon delivering them at the Barracks to Col. Nicola, receive One Half Johannes, or the exchange, at sixty, in Continental money, together with all reasonable charges.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, on Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, in front 47 feet, and in depth 180 feet to Minor-street, with or without a LOT of the same width, opposite to it, on the south side of Minor-street, 86 feet deep; to be sold together, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser.

A small Bank Lot and House, on Front and Water-streets, between Market and Chestnut-streets.

A Plantation in North-Wales township, containing 123 acres, or thereabouts, now in the tenure of George Lortz, adjoining Humphrey Jones and others, thro' which runs a valuable stream of water.

Two thousand acres of Land, in Sussex county, New-Jersey, on Peques-Creek, a large part whereof is valuable unimproved meadow.

Apply to JAMES KINSEY, in Burlington, or to PHILIP or THOMAS KINSEY, in Philadelphia. ¶

August 1, 1780.

GOOD PASTURE for Horses and Horned Cattle, on the State-Island, formerly called Province-Island. Enquire of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, at the Black Horse, in Market-street, or JAMES ALEXANDER, on the Island.

July 26, 1780. ¶

CHOICE Port and Madeira WINE, in Bottles; Bottled BEER, for Exportation or immediate Use; VINEGAR by the Cask, and DRAFT BEER as usual, TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET,

Who gives the highest Price for empty BOTTLES. ¶6w.

On SATURDAY, the 5th of August, will be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, at Twelve o'Clock,

THE SHIP BACHELOR,

WITH all her Appurtenances, Guns, Powder and Provisions, as she came from Sea. Inventory and the Terms of Sale to be seen at Mr. William Brown's Vendue-Store, previous to the Sale.

N. B. The Bachelor lies at Few's Wharf, below South-street. Philad. July 25.

Abington, July 31, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that have any demands against the estate of William Watkins, late of Abington township, deceased (wherein Elizabeth Watkins became administratrix) and all those that are indebted to said estate, by bond, book or otherwise; and likewise all those who have any demands against, or are indebted to the late partnership of said Watkins and John Phipps, that they are earnestly requested to meet the subscribers at the house of Elijah Tomlinson, in Jenkintown, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th days of August next, in order that the said accounts may be properly settled and adjusted. And all persons that are indebted, or have any demands against the late partnership of Elizabeth Watkins and John Phipps, are also requested to attend at the times and place aforesaid, in order to settle all the accounts of said partnership, as it is now dissolved. The books and accounts will be left in the hands of Mr. George Fisher, near Jenkintown, where it may be convenient for some to call and settle their accounts before the time abovementioned. Due attendance will be given at the times and place aforesaid, for the settlement of the above concerns, by STEPHEN BURROWES and JOHN PHIPPS. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 18th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Castle County, Two MARES; one of them brown, about 13 years old, a natural trotter, no brand, has a white spot under the saddle on the off side, and has a remarkable strait rump; the other grey, about three years old, has never been docked, near 14 hands high. Whoever takes up and secures said mares, so as the owner may get them again, shall have TEN POUNDS, hard money, reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either, and TEN POUNDS more for securing the thief, if stolen, paid, on conviction, by

¶ JOHN WATT.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in New-Providence township, Philadelphia county, An old Grey MARE, neither brand nor ear-mark, shod before, and has a sore back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 28, 1780. § JAMES GORDON.

WAS taken up on the 22d of June last, a Bay HORSE, with a star on his forehead, and a snip, several saddle marks on his back, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has lost said horse, by applying to JAMES M'COWAN, living in Bert township, Lancaster county, proving property, paying charges, may have him again. §

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholesale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *opposite the Jersey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At same Place may be had

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

GEORGE BRINGHURST, *Coach-maker*,
FROM GERMANTOWN,

HAS erected a large and commodious SHOP in Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite the new Lutheran Church, where he makes and repairs all kinds of CARRIAGES, in the neateſt and beſt manner.

Gentlemen, who chooſe to favour him with their orders from the neighbouring ſtates, may depend on having particular attention paid.

He has for SALE, a neat ſecond-hand SULKEY, and ſeveral other Carriages.

WANTED, JOURNEYMEN COACH MAKERS, ſuch as Body and Carriage-makers; and a good Wheeler will meet with encouragement.

July 25, 1780.

Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, July 20.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons againſt taking any Aſſignment on a NOTE from GEORGE SNELING againſt me, bearing date, June the 22d, 1780, for the ſum of *Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds*; as the ſame is a fraud, I do refuſe payment, without compelled by law.

JOSEPH HART.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending the perſon or perſons, who, on the night of the 24th of June laſt, broke into the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the iſland of Tinicum, and ſtole the following ARTICLES, viz. Three table-cloths, two huckaback and one plain, five coarſe ſhirts, pretty much worn, three pair of coarſe trowſers, much worn, two ſhifts, one almoſt new, the other a good deal worn, one old check apron, one white linen ditto, one flowered muſlin ditto, marked FW, one holland ditto, one pair womens half ſleeves, two pair linnen mittens, two fine womens handkerchiefs, one linen under-petticoat, one blue and white ſtriped linen ſhort gown, one pair corded dimity breeches, one half-worn ſheet, marked MT No 13, one child's double ſhort gown and petticoat, two breadths belonging to a ſuit of ſtamped home-made cotton and linen curtains, ſtamped with large blue ſtripes and flowers, and bordered with black check ſtripes. They alſo took from ſome of Major Lee's Light Dragoons, quartered in the houſe, one pair cloth and one pair linen breeches, two horſemens red cloaks, one pair ſhoe and knee buckles, and a ſtock buckle, all ſilver, one black ſilk ſtock, one pair ſhoes, one fuſtian jacket, and a pair of leather gloves. The above reward will be given for ſecuring the goods, ſo that the owners may get them again, and the thieves ſecured in any goal where they may be proſecuted to conviction, or Two Hundred Dollars for the goods only, or in proportion for any part, paid by

July 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN TAYLOR.

Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, July 20, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 8th inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Ship, on the Lancaſter road, A Bay GELDING, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, low in fleſh, thin made, ſteep rump, low neck, and a light ſwitch tail, one white hind foot, paces and racks, good courage, carries head and tail well, branded on the near ſhoulder P P. and ſhod before when taken away. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice and the owner get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, for the horſe only, paid by

¶ JONATHAN VALENTINE.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 26th of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, A Servant LAD, named JACOB LUTZ; he is a well ſet ſtout fellow, about 16 years of age, ſquints, and has a ſore on his right foot. His father lives in Berks county, at the Blue Mountains, near Fort Henry, commonly called Fort Sickes. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by ¶ JOHN PHILIP DE HAAS.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 18th inſtant, A ſmall SORREL HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, and branded A on the near ſhoulder and buttock, ſuppoſed to be about three or four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 21, 1780. ¶ DAVID ZELL.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

PICKED up off Stamper's wharf (the owner being poſitive to the ſpot) A common ſize SILVER WATCH, China face, ſteel chain and key, a cornelian ſtone ſeal, with the impreſſion of a man's head, ſet in ſilver, maker's name and number forgot: A Print of his Excellency General Waſhington in the bottom of the outſide caſe. As 'tis likely it will be offered for ſale, it is hoped that watchmakers and others to whom it may be offered will ſtop it, for which the above reward will be given by the Printers hereof, and no queſtions aſked. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, the 13th inſtant, A dark brown MARE, with a lock and clog on her foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 25, 1780. ¶ WILLIAM BROOKE.

RAN AWAY from the Conſtable of Horſham townſhip this day, A certain JAMES BRADFIELD, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has black ſtrait hair, and is of a dark complexion. Whoever takes up the ſaid James Bradfield, and ſecures him in Philadelphia goal, ſhall receive a Reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 20, 1780. ‖ JOHN BARNS, Conſtable.

WRAPPING PAPER,
To be SOLD, by
HALL & SELLERS.

Eaſton, June 22, 1780.

WHEREAS in purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the third day of April, 1779, intituled, "An Act to raiſe Supplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine," the following tracts of land have been duly valued and rated by the Aſſeſſors for the county of Northampton: We the Commiſſioners for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the day of appeal will be on the 24th of July next; and unleſs the tax is paid on or before the 20th of September next, the ſaid lands or ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid tax, and all charges accruing by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, will be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder. Given under our hands the 22d of June, 1780, HENRY BARNET, HENRY ENGEL, NICHOLAS FOX, Commiſſioners.

	Acres of Land.	Rate. £	Tax. £	s.	d.
In MOUNT-BETHEL Townſhip.					
Henry Burts	50	100	3	6	8
Benjamin Carty,	100	200	6	13	4
Alexander Brown,	360	980	32	13	4
Robert Dunn,	200	400	13	6	8
David Owen,	100	200	6	13	4
Alexander M'Ilroy,	277	260	8	13	4
William Jones,	68	60	2	0	0
William Williams,	27	40	1	6	8
John Lukens	200	600	20	0	0
John Lowry and Comp.	80	120	4	0	0
Jacob Frauenfelder,	25	15	0	10	0
Amos Strettell,	400	2400	80	0	0
------- Bratfield,	100	100	3	6	8
In WHITEHALL Townſhip.					
John Lardner,	700	4200	140	0	0
Samuel Morris,	600	5410	180	0	0
In SALISBURY Townſhip.					
Iſaac Greenleaſe,	200	1400	46	13	4
In PENN Townſhip,					
Jacob Freybelbeeſe,	150	220	7	6	8
Jacob Mawns,	200	250	8	6	8
Philip Meſer,	100	175	5	16	8
Burghart Moſer,	150	200	6	13	4
Ditto,	100	125	4	3	4
Martin Swap,	150	100	3	6	8
Peter Shull,	70	85	2	16	8
Jacob Meaſe,	200	150	5	0	0
Peter Kyſer,	200	350	11	13	4
Thomas Parvine,	200	300	10	0	0
Valentine Probet,	150	200	6	13	4
Henry Reſelderſer,	100	125	4	3	4
Jacob Kenig,	200	200	6	13	4
Jacob Meaſe,	200	150	5	0	0
Arnold Bilig,	150	100	3	6	8
Andrew Ohl,	100	125	4	3	4
John Liſer,	150	150	5	0	0
Arnold Bilig,	50	70	2	6	8
Ditto,	100	100	3	6	8
John Delong,	280	330	11	0	0
Joſeph Gerber,	100	100	3	6	8
William Green,	100	125	4	3	4
Jacob Barrel,	100	100	3	6	8
John Myer,	50	95	3	3	4
Bernhart Fulleweiler,	150	100	3	6	8
Thomas Brumfield,	300	300	10	0	0
William Logan,	400	700	23	6	8
Michael Ohl,	150	150	5	0	0
In TOWAMENSING Townſhip.					
John Bolliet,	320	670	22	6	8
William Kern,	60	70	2	6	8
Chriſtian Hoffman,	300	450	15	0	0
Abraham Smith,	300	450	15	0	0
John Bare,	100	150	5	0	0
Ulrich Shoewalter,	100	150	5	0	0
John Shymer,	100	150	5	0	0
Magdalena Deeder,	150	220	7	6	8
Mark Thompſon, one third of a ſaw-mill, and	5	110	3	13	4
Hugh Hughes, one third of do. &	5	110	3	13	4
Moſes Fravel,	250	310	10	6	8
Godfrey Greenſweig,	300	450	15	0	0
In ALLEN Townſhip.					
Sarah Wiſter,	500	4000	133	6	8
In BETHLEHEM Townſhip.					
Thomas Graham,	181	1630	54	6	8
Sarah Wiſter,	500	4500	150	0	0
William Bingham,	500	4500	150	0	0
Charles Stedman,	100	800	26	13	4
In FORKS Townſhip.					
Thomas Potts,	50	400	13	6	8
In PLAINFIELD Townſhip.					
John Hutchiſon,	70	150	5	0	0
Widow Sleidhorn,	300	900	30	0	0
Joſeph Fox,	60	150	5	0	0
John Young,	50	60	2	0	0
Andrew Kline,	30	50	1	13	4
Jacob Biddle,	100	150	5	0	0
John George Buhn,	300	900	30	0	0
Frederick Hubler,	25	50	1	13	4
Chriſtian Fry,	40	60	2	0	0
John Okely,	200	500	16	13	4
Jacob Leſh,	50	90	3	0	0
Godlieb Hubler,	25	50	1	13	4
James Kelly,	50	120	4	0	0
In CHESNUTHILL Townſhip.					
David Kennedy,	90	100	3	6	8
Peter Dehaven,	90	100	3	6	8
Joſeph Biddle,	600	1000	33	6	8
Joſeph Rowlings,	250	300	10	0	0
Samuel Rowlings,	200	240	8	0	0
William Paul,	100	150	5	0	0
Thomas James,	235	360	12	0	0
Edward Shymer,	136	280	9	6	8
Thomas Craig,	360	360	12	0	0
Benjamin Tomkins,	500	200	6	13	4
Matthias Buſh,	150	220	7	6	8
In HAMILTON Townſhip.					
James Eſton,	400	500	16	13	4
In LOWER SMITHFIELD Townſhip.					
Lewis Gordon,	200	150	5	0	0
William Logan,	300	225	7	10	0
John Okely,	170	127	4	4	8
Mifflin and Irwin,	180	242	8	1	4
Charles Moore,	150	112	3	14	8
Abraham Van Campen,	100	75	2	10	0
John Seely,	200	150	5	0	0
James Morgan & Joſeph Morris,	200	150	5	0	0
James Morgan,	400	300	10	0	0
Ditto,	280	220	7	6	8
Paul Kerper,	300	337	11	4	8
Samuel Powel & Joſeph Morris,	1500	1110	37	0	0
Benijah Munday,	50	56	1	16	4
James Hays,	400	300	10	0	0
Ditto,	300	210	7	0	0
Daniel Broadhead,	100	225	7	10	0

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, in the night between the 9th and 10th of July inſtant, A certain perſon, who had engaged as a Pennſylvania Volunteer for the 8th Company of the 4th Battalion of the county of Bucks, by the name of HUGH M'DONALD, about 5 feet 10 inches high, pock-marked, black hair, a ſturdy well built fellow; he will be likely to make a pretty genteel appearance, as he has received a large bounty, and robbed Edward Broker and Alexander Hill, both volunteers, of near 3000 dollars. Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed M'Donald, and ſecures him in any place of cloſe confinement, ſo that the ſubſcriber may bring him to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward. JAMES LEDDIN.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him away.

STRAYED away in the night of the 2d inſtant, out of the paſture of John Springer, in Doman's townſhip, Philadelphia county, a cheſtnut MARE, about 15 hands high, 5 years old, has no brand mark, and paces. Alſo a brown HORSE, 4 years old, paces, is about 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on the noſe, no brand mark, has the ring-bone on his hind feet, and both creatures are pretty much marked with the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and brings them to MICHAEL ZIEGLER, in Skippack, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Colebrookdale townſhip, Berks county, ſhall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS reward for both, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

July 12, 1780. JOHN BUCKWALTER.

WAS ſtopt by the ſubſcriber, living in Flower town, near Whitemarſh, Philadelphia county, the 20th day of May laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, cat hammed, age unknown, and a two year old heifer, then in the poſſeſſion of Benjamin Gilbert, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners are hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PEACOCK MAJOR.

N. B. The ſaid Gilbert was ſeen the 14th day of May with a likely grey horſe, well ſhod, alſo ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, and perhaps exchanged for the above deſcribed mare and heifer. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN off the commons of Philadelphia, on Sunday the 4th of June laſt, a black MARE, 15 hands high, 6 years old, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder and off buttock with a three barred ſtirrup iron, a wen on her right thigh, and a ſaddle mark about the breadth of a dollar, had ſore eyes when miſſed. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, if ſtolen, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and for the mare only, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, at the Bettering-houſe, Philadelphia.

¶ JACOB PARKER, A. C. G. H.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Cheſter, on Thurſday night, the 6th of July, A ſmall Black HORSE, about 13½ hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, marked IA on the nigh ſhoulder, his near hind leg broke above the paſtern; the ſkin is off under the hind part of the ſaddle about the breadth of a copper, marked on the off ſhoulder G:R not very plain, in the inſide of his nigh thigh is a muſket ball. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe five miles from Cheſter ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges; or for horſe and thief 300 Dollars, if brought to juſtice, paid by me, ‖ JOHN M'CANN.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collector of Paſſyunk townſhip, that he cannot obtain the tax due on a five acre piece of marſh meadow, the property of Edward Chick and others: NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs the ſaid Edward Chick, his Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due thereon, within the ſpace of ninety-five days from the date hereof, the premiſes will be ſold, agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the third day of April, 1779.

FRANCIS GURNEY,)
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) Commiſſioners.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Croſs Keys in Philadelphia, to that noted and commodious dwelling in the borough of Cheſter, formerly occupied by Mr. David Cowpland (now the ſign of the Croſs Keys) where he intends carrying on the tavern buſineſs as uſual, for the reception and entertainment of ſuch gentlemen travellers as may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, having furniſhed himſelf with a choice ſtock of liquors and aſſiduous attendants; he alſo flatters himſelf with the continuance of his former cuſtomers, who may rely on receiving every poſſible attention, from their moſt obedient humble ſervant

¶ GEORGE FORSYTH.

WATCH-GLASSES, Main-Springs, Fuſee Chains and Hands, by the quantity, to be Sold by JOHN WOOD, Watch-Maker, at his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where is done all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH WORK, with care and diſpatch. ¶

Radnor Townſhip, Cheſter county, July 10, 1780.

WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath abſented herſelf from his houſe, and refuſes to return and live with him; and as he is apprehenſive ſhe may run him in debt, he therefore hereby forewarns all perſons from truſting her upon his account, as he is determined to pay no debts which ſhe may contract with any perſon or perſons whatever after the date hereof.

¶ JOHN LONG.

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